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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 126



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# CHINA REPORT

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## PARTY AND STATE

### PLANT UPHOLDS 'FOUR UNITES,' CARRIES OUT EDUCATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Article: "Uphold the Four Unites and Regularize and Systematize the Education of Party Members"; by the Party Member Education Section of the Provincial Party Committee Propaganda Department on Experiences of the Party Committee at the Jinan Locomotive Plant in Ideological and Political Education of Party Members]

[Text] The party committee at the Jinan Locomotive Plant firmly upheld the method of the "four unites," keeping close links with reality, as they conducted education of party members in ideology and politics on a regular basis, giving full play to the exemplary vanguard role of the broad masses of party members in the four modernizations. Their principle method was:

#### Firmly Integrate Party Member Education with the Core Operations of the Plant

Last year during "quality month" activities, the party committee at the plant called several mobilization meetings of all party members of the entire plant. The various branch committees set forth concrete demands on party members, and the various party groups conscientiously organized discussions to educate party members to become models in raising production quality. Among the 43 staff and workers who were judged "outstanding quality workers" 18 were party members. This year again, in a move to evaluate quality and award promotions in rank, the party committee established contact with the staff and workers and in seven successive meetings conducted education in the communist ideology of "be the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comforts," and also on the policies governing promotion in rank. Over 200 party members throughout the plant offered to step down in rank. At the same time many party members also enthusiastically gave assistance to the party and branch party committees in launching ideological work around the question of adjusting wages, in approaching staff and workers to pour out their souls, to do work among family dependents, insuring a smooth progress of the work of

evaluating quality and awarding promotions in rank, thus promoting solidarity between party members and the masses and between cadres and staff and workers. They gained an understanding that integration of the central tasks of the plant with the education launched among party members will constantly provide education with fresh content. They "shot their arrows at the precise targets" hitting deep and with lasting effect, thus insuring completion of the central tasks.

#### Uphold Mutual Integration of Concentrated Training in Rotation with Education of a Regular Nature

Since last year, this plant has conducted 25 training courses for party members, training 839 party members, i.e. 90 percent of all party members. Through concentrated rotational training party members gained fairly systematically knowledge of the basics of the party, and, one step further, raised their knowledge about the party's character, outline and organizational principles, the rights and obligations of party members, party discipline and the party's excellent tradition and working style. While paying attention to the concentrated training, they also attached extreme importance to the perfection of regular education. On the one hand they strengthened the organizational life of the party, firmly upholding the system of three meetings and one lesson. The leading comrades of the party committee, to set an example and take the lead in attending party classes, effectively held democratic life meetings and set a fine example for the party members. Every party branch should in general maintain a schedule of holding monthly one branch small group meetings, one general meeting of all party members, one party small group meeting and one party training class. On the other hand they established a system of regular reports from party members on their ideological progress. The party branches are to gain regularly an understanding and are to analyze the ideological state of the party members, launch ideological and political work on an individual person and topic basis, and to exert efforts to do a meticulous and perfect job of educational work. Due to regular painstaking ideological and political work by the party branch of the coal and water shop, 15 out of 18 party members of that shop were judged "advanced workers," and this shop was evaluated the most advanced workshop of the entire plant.

#### Firmly Uphold Linking Evaluation of Excellence and Selection of Models with Aid to Those Who Lag Behind

One important point in the education of party members is stimulation by the example of advanced models, that party members have models to learn from and targets to aim at. In this way those lagging behind will be stimulated to change speedily. Last year 20 party members throughout the plant were adjudged exemplary party members, and the party committee of the plant called on the entire membership and all staff and workers to emulate them. Propaganda was focused on Hu Baofu [5170 1405 4395],

model party member, who regularly and without fail throughout 26 years has considered the plant his home, has never absented himself from work with or without leave, and has on all occasions performed the advanced type of action that gave evidence of the leading role of a member of the Communist Party. In the coal and water shop there was an old party member who worked listlessly with little energy. The party branch had several heart-to-heart talks with him. By using the example of Comrade Hu Baofu's advanced performances, they educated him in a helpful way so that he finally again came to radiate the revolutionary vigor of his youth and on his own initiative applied for heavy work in a production team or group. At times he would now even take the lead in sticking out at a job, and in the end he was commended as an advanced worker.

#### Firmly Uphold Linking Positive Education with Enforcing Party Discipline

In the course of the education of party members, priority must at all times be given by the plant party committee to positive education. The broad masses of party members, especially the leading cadres of the party, should regularly organize repeated study of "Certain Rules Governing Political Activities in the Party," as well as the draft revision of the party constitution, to continuously raise their level of political ideology and exert themselves to achieve the standards set for members of the Communist Party. In the course of studies at the toolshop the branch party committee instituted the pledges as mentioned in the "Rules." They displayed the pledges on the wall to allow a supervision by the masses, to have them regularly compared and checked and finally take effect in direct action.

At the time of conducting positive education the plant party committee shall also carry out conscientious investigation and correction of any unhealthy tendencies that should appear in the party. Since last year nine cases of violation of discipline have been investigated and dealt with. In six of these cases disciplinary action was taken. When the finance section needed more accounting personnel, they did not test candidates to select the best but by "opening the backdoor" admitted eight children of cadres or of so-called related units to the training course. When the plant party committee found it out, they immediately instituted an investigation and dealt with this matter. Their criticism of the party members involved was applauded by the staff and workers of the entire plant. Practice has proven that strict enforcement of party discipline is also an important constituent element of the education of party members.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### EXEMPLARY VANGUARD ROLE OF PARTY MEMBERS DEVELOPED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Wang Xiangqing [3768 6272 1987]: "In the Work of the Four Modernizations, Play an Exemplary Vanguard Role"]

[Text] The branch party committee at the Li Er production brigade, Guangong Commune, Shouguang City, organized the party members for a conscientious study of specialized knowledge, thus one step further displaying the exemplary vanguard role in the work of the four modernizations.

Following is the Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the branch party committee at the Li Er production brigade, apart from firmly maintaining the system of 3 meetings and 1 lesson, specified 2 evenings every month for technical courses for party members to study specialized topics in agriculture and has this fixed as a permanent institution. Before each lesson, the branch party committee determines the study topic, which generally is derived from the actual requirements of the brigade and is based on the scientific agricultural information in selected periodicals and books. Instructors at the courses are mainly educated and technically informed party members of the brigade itself, while scientific and technical staff from higher level departments are also invited to give lectures.

In these studies organized by the branch party committee of the brigade, the party members have so far studied the treatment of summer corn, plant protection and use of chemical fertilizer, use of agricultural chemicals and similar items of agricultural science, thus raising the level of specialized knowledge of 16 party members from out of the entire brigade, which has had an effect in actual production. When various destructive insects, such as aphids, "autumn dogs" and corn locusts infested 550 mu of summer corn of the brigade this autumn, the branch party committee immediately organized study of insect pest control, then had the participants go to the various production teams to lead the masses in a concentrated assault on the insects which very quickly eliminated the insect pest.

They have gained the realization that now in the new situation when the focus of our work has turned to the four modernizations, to organize study of general and scientific knowledge among party members in the key lines of work, meaning for them to become red and expert, is the only way to give full play to the exemplary vanguard role of party members. Editorial Comment: "Exert yourselves in study, try hard to become red and expert," are important provisions of the "Certain Rules Governing Political Life in the Party." The draft revision of the party constitution also lists the study of scientific and general topics, work techniques and professional knowledge as one of the responsibilities of party members. It is therefore an important task in the building up of the party in this new era to effectively organize the study by party members of general and scientific knowledge. To engage in the four modernizations is a substantial undertaking, it requires an understanding of science and relies on genuine ability. A party member who is merely filled with lofty aspirations and great ideals but lacks perfect mastery of specialized knowledge and production techniques will always remain an unprofessional outsider in his particular job and will therefore remain unable to make his due contribution to the four modernizations, therefore also unable to fully play the exemplary vanguard role of a member of the communist party. It is very worthwhile to emulate the method of the branch party committee at the Li Er production brigade, who, in the course of studying implementation of the "Rules" and the draft revision of the party constitution, conscientiously organized the party members to study specialized topics of agricultural science.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### PARTY MEMBERS URGED TO MAINTAIN CLOSE LINKS WITH MASSES

Jinen DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Yong Pu [3057 3877]: "Communist Party Members Must Maintain Close Links with the Masses"]

[Text] "To maintain close links with the masses, to discuss new problems with the masses, lend support to the rights and interests of the masses, respect the special knowledge of the masses and their rationalization proposals, listen with an open mind to the criticism and demands of the masses and to transmit these immediately to the party," this is the sixth paragraph of duties demanded of members of the Communist Party in the draft revision of the party constitution.

Our party faithfully represents the interests of the peoples of all nationalities. The character of our party and its tasks determine that the party must maintain with the masses an intimate closeness that is forever as inseparable as fish and water. In the course of our protracted revolutionary struggle our party has built up an excellent tradition and workstyle of maintaining close links with the masses. In the war years the masses risked their lives to protect party members and cadres, and there have been equally innumerable instances where party members and cadres sacrificed their lives in rescuing and protecting the masses. After the establishment of our present government, it was due to the fact that our party became the party in power that some members of the party and some cadres did not show the same intimacy and friendliness in their relations with the masses. Especially during the 10 years of great turmoil, serious damage was inflicted on the excellent tradition and workstyle of our party in respect to its links with the masses. In order to restore the party's excellent tradition and workstyle, the draft revision of the party constitution stipulates, most necessarily, that close linkage with the masses is an imperative duty of every member of the party. This is an important guarantee for a successful realization of the four modernizations.

Close linkage with the masses requires consultation of the masses whenever a new problem arises. Still we often meet comrades in our party who

consider themselves most brilliant, who don't follow the road of the masses in their work, who act on their own and order other people about, who force the masses to do what they don't want to do and who as a result do great undeserved harm to the party's cause. From now on this workstyle will certainly have to change. "Three cobblers with their wits combined equal one Zhuge Liang." Among the masses there are thousands of Zhuge Liangs. Consultation with the masses on any new problem is the only way to overcome any difficulty and to effectively accomplish our work.

Close linkage with the masses will protect the rights and interests of the masses. To serve the people with heart and soul is the purpose of our party. Every word and every action by a member of the Communist Party must conform with the greatest benefit for the broadest masses of the people, and must have as its highest norm the support by the broadest masses of the people. A member of the Communist Party must therefore respect the democratic rights of the people, and with regard to their material life he must firmly protect the interests of the masses. Those party members who show no solicitude for the life of the masses, for their pains and hardships, and that small minority of party members who even go so far as to violate the interests of the masses, must all be subjected to criticism and education, and those who stubbornly refuse to reform must be subjected to criticism and education, and those who stubbornly refuse to reform must be subjected to disciplinary punishment.

Close linkage with the masses means to show respect for the special knowledge and rationalization proposals of the masses. The construction of socialism and the realization of the four modernizations require a high degree of general and scientific knowledge; they require well-qualified men who are capable of mastering various kinds of specialized knowledge. To stifle or suppress talent is a criminal act. Every member of the Communist Party, each at his particular workplace, must therefore conscientiously respect the special knowledge of the masses, must on his own initiative accept the rationalization proposals of the masses, and boldly recommend to the party organization any outstanding talent who shows special knowledge and leadership ability, to have him promoted to work in a leadership position, and thus contribute his intelligence and ability to the construction of socialism and the realization of the four modernizations.

Close links with the masses also has the meaning of listening with an open mind to, and reflect, the criticism and demands of the masses. A member of the Communist Party must be an intimate friend of the masses, become one with the masses, must be supported by the masses, must immediately report to the party organization any criticism and demands of the masses, must become a bridge and bond in the linkage between the party and the masses. He must under no circumstances stand high above the masses, act as lord and master, ignore in silence, or remain apathetic to the criticism, demands and voices of the masses, nor even less

turn a deaf ear to the justified criticism and demands of the masses, or even try to retaliate against them, giving anyone "small shoes to wear." That would certainly be cutting one's self off from the masses and turning into the opposite direction.

Our great historical mission of constructing socialism and of realizing the four modernizations demands of all members of the Communist Party that they maintain close links with the masses and exert themselves to be representatives of the masses; by means of the exemplary workstyle of Communist Party members, have the masses rally round the party and have everyone work hard and struggle to accomplish the cause of the party.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### PARTY CURRICULUM ADDRESSES RED AND EXPERT THEME

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 July 1980 p 3

[Article, "Study Hard, Become Both Red and Expert"]

[Text] Study Hard, become both red and expert is the final topic in this series of lectures from the party's training course material. Being the last topic doesn't mean it's not an important one. Quite the opposite. In a certain sense this lecture is even more important, because once the party line is determined, the cadres are the decisive factor. Building a rank of cadre who uphold the socialist road and have expertise and ability is an important prerequisite for carrying out the party's political line and expediting the four modernization projects, and it is also a pressing, major political task confronting the entire party.

Communist Party members should become the vanguard warriors for implementing the four modernizations and must study hard to become both red and expert. Speaking of both red and expert, it invariably reminds us of a discussion of the many profitable experiences of the older generation of revolutionaries. Comrade Chen Yi once made up an analogy for young people. He said: "A pilot for example, having no feelings for the motherland and the people, nor any consciousness of socialism, will fly to the enemy's side as soon as he takes off, so how can you let this kind of a person fly a plane? However, another pilot, determined to defend and to sacrifice for the motherland, will never fly to the enemy's side; but, as his skills are poor, will invariably be shot down by the enemy as soon as he takes off, so what's the sense in having a pilot like this either? For this reason, skill alone, without politics won't do, and politics alone, without skill won't do either." Comrade Peng Dehuai gave a very interesting talk to the troops during the War of Liberation. He said: The mastery of one's profession is very important! One very important reason that our millet plus rifles defeated HU Zongnan [5170 1350 0589], was our mastery of this rifle. Haven't you read THE INSEPARABLES [6647 3883 1152]? Dou Erdun [4535 1422 2415] had stronger skills than Huang Tian [7806 1131], but when Huang Tian stole his tiger-headed sickle and replaced it with a broad sword, Dou Erdun no longer dared to compete with him. Why? Because he was not proficient with it. These two revolutionary forefathers used extremely vivid analogies, and illustrated that red and expert is a

dialectical unity. Being expert is naturally not the equivalent of being red, but being red certainly demands being expert. If you are defeated in combat because you are not knowledgeable nor an expert, can you honestly say that this is being red?

At present, we are in the process of implementing the four modernizations. The four modernizations we are implementing are socialist modernizations, not capitalist modernizations. Each and everyone of our communist party members must uphold the socialist road. This is a prerequisite. After smashing the "gang of four," and especially since the Third Plenary Session, the entire line, direction, and all the policies set forth by the Party Central Committee are vivid manifestations of the socialist road under our nation's present-day conditions. For this reason, the current predominant feature in upholding the socialist road is the resolute support and conscientious carrying out of these lines, directions, policies, and a continued opposition to those types of mistaken inclinations which are skeptical of, and resist the Party Central Committee's political, ideological, and organizational lines since the 3rd plenum. But can this alone be enough to expedite the four modernization projects? It cannot! We must still acquire the various types of expertise and professional competence that correspond with the modernization projects. It is clear to all that the grand goal for realizing the four modernizations is a much more complicated, formidable, and awesome undertaking than that of the previous Revolutionary War and the economic construction of the fifties. In the past, it was alright to go into battle armed with only millet plus rifles, and an understanding of how to fire, bayonet, and throw a hand grenade. It's not the same today: the Army, Navy, and the Air Force must have modernized expertise in all its various military branches. If you don't study and acquire this expertise, can you fight well in a modernized war on sheer consciousness and courage alone? You can't! That's the way it is in combat, and the same applies in industry, agriculture, business, and education. We can explain it this way, the greatest obstacle to implementing the four modernizations is not the lack of a first rate technology and equipment, but rather the lack of a first rate rank of cadres, capable of grasping modern technology and organizing modern mass production. Therefore, if a Communist Party member does not have real ability and learning, nor the expertise and competence for the four modernizations, even though he has a very strong enthusiasm for the four modernizations, he will not be able to make the proper contributions, and may even end up playing an adverse role. If that's the case, you vanguard warriors of the proletariat might as well be stamped with a large question mark. As long as there are communist party members and cadres with a firm political direction and the ability to adapt to the modernization projects, there will be Communist Party members who can meet the qualifications, and there will be leading cadres who are worthy of fulfilling their positions.

Someone asked, hasn't it been said that "laymen are capable of leading experts"? That's right. In 1957, to counter the slogan of "laymen cannot

lead experts" expressed by a handful of rightists to negate the party leadership, Comrade Mao Zedong penetratingly pointed out: "The rightist say we cannot lead. 'Laymen cannot lead experts'. We refute the rightists and say that we can lead. We are the capable ones when it comes to politics." He also went on to point out: "It won't do either, to be concerned only with politics and not know about the technical professions. All our comrades should do some study on technology and the professions." That is to say; even though we may be ignorant of a particular profession, or don't know enough about it, we are still the experts in politics, and we are the ones capable of leading in the fields of politics, policy, ideology and organization. But this is not to say that it's alright to be ignorant about the professions and scientific technology. Politics and professions are the unities of opposites. The political tasks are realized through the concrete professional work or the various political work must be carried out in the professions. Politics devoid of professions can only be empty politics, and this kind of empty politics is harmful and unprofitable to the revolution and to construction. As a matter of fact, this being a layman for a long time and having to be a leader too, gives rise to two types of situations: One is where you think of yourself as leading, when in fact you're being led; you can't see that you're just giving orders all day, not giving your full attention to the concrete problems that may arise, and are only capable of managing according to someone else's ideas. If this isn't being led, what is? The other type is pretending to know when you don't, issuing blind commands are given, breaking economic rules, and causing tremendous losses in operations. Would you consider this exercising correct leadership? We already have had too many bitter experiences and lessons in this regard, and "a fall in the pit" should serve as "gain in the wit." We have never been able to be content to be "roughnecks" [1129 3071 4723], who don't study, are unskilled, and are willing laymen. It must be understood that the cadres who have been satisfied with being laymen for quite some time are intoxicated by their political empty talk, and will never be able to run to the country and can only harm her.

Every Communist Party member, in seeking to make a greater contribution to the four modernization projects, ought to devote time and energy to two areas: continually raising of his level of awareness, and striving to attain the skills for the four modernization projects. The works and deeds of Comrade Lun Ronghuan, who for a long time was responsible for the political work of leading units, are very inspiring to us all. During his life, he always stressed that political work cadres should not only understand politics, but the military and the professions as well. He said, if the political cadres are laymen in respect to the military and the professions, then the political work fall into generalities, and won't permeate and play a role in all areas. During the war years, when he was a director of a political department and a political department and a political commissar, he went to the headquarters operations office daily to read and study the military situation reports, and urged the political organs to show concern for the fighting, and made himself combat-oriented.

In March 1962, during a political work session of the 115th Division, convened and presided over by Luo Shuai (1912-1996), in addition to studying political work, he specialized in conducting military technical training and immensely raised the political cadre's technical level and their ability to command operations. Many comrades subsequently became outstanding military commanders. Comrades, Comrade Luo Ronghuan is one who specialized and engaged in unit political work, yet he laid such emphasis on being adept at military functions, and studying military techniques, its no wonder that the great number of Communist Party cadres directly involved in industry, agriculture, the vocations, and cultural education would never be satisfied being a layman again. The broad mass of party members and cadres should energetically strive to acquire genuine skills for the work of the four modernizations, make themselves into experts, and effectively strengthen and improve the party's leadership.

If that's the case, can one become a professional and be both red and expert? Our answer to that is yes! Comrade Peng Dehuai is an example. He was in the midst of bitter and prominent party struggles for several decades, enjoyed a great reputation as a military scientist both at home and abroad, and was regarded by the Chinese peoples as an honorable and distinguished general. On the Northwest battlefield during the War of Liberation, confronted with an enemy force ten times larger, he miraculously decreased the enemy, and wrote a glorious chapter for the Chinese revolution, which was hailed by the people as a "spectacle of war full of power and grandeur." But old Peng was born in poverty and had only two years of schooling when he was young. He had to study assiduously, alone and unaided, attended middle school through studying books, mastered the military profession, and became a distinguished military commander. Even in the critical war environment, old Peng always carried, in a tin document box, the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, ancient and modern military treatises, LU Xun's works, as well as other famous classical and literary works. He would often read at night by candlelight, lose sleep, and forget to eat, and once during a road march, caught himself totally absorbed reading while mounted on a horse, and gave out with a resounding laugh. He once jokingly told someone: "Your humble servant is but an old student with just two and a half years of schooling. The struggle is becoming so difficult, and the party's tasks are mounting so fast, it won't do not to study." These words expressed it so well! In these days we must change ourselves from laymen into professionals in the course of work on the four modernizations, and similarly, the only way out is to study. Since this period, our party has started to adopt various effective measures to strengthen the cadre's professional studies. For example, every level of the party schools, aside from studying Marxist theory and the Party's line, direction, and policies, offers studies in scientific technology and related professional knowledge, runs different types of cadre schools, holds various kinds of training classes and sets up scheduled rotating training for the cadres and so on. However, we should get rid of any ideas of waiting and dependency, bring subjective activity into play, study diligently and well, learn from books, the masses, and all the experts, and gradually transform ourselves from laymen into experts.

As a matter of fact, since the founding of the People's Republic, we have had a very large contingent of communist party member cadres transferred to the economic, scientific technological, cultural and educational, and other fronts, who, responding to the call of the Party Central Committee, took the experts as teachers, studied diligently and painstakingly, relied on their own effort, and within a very short period of time, were transformed into specialists who understood the party's directions, and policies, were good in performing ideological work, and had fully mastered their professions. The experiences of these comrades illustrates that learning scientific technology and professional knowledge is on the same par as learning how to fight used to be, for "there is nothing too difficult for the people, for they can even manage to pursue advanced studies as long as they set the their minds to it, and are good at learning." Each and every one of our communist party members ought to have this kind of confidence, study hard, and continuously advance in a direction that's both red and expert.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### GUIDELINES FOR CORRECT CONDUCT BY PARTY MEMBERS, CADRES

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 80 p 4

[Article: "Accept the Supervision of the Party and the Masses; Don't Go in for Special Privileges"]

[Text] In this lecture, we will talk about an important problem of correcting the party's style. That is, accepting the supervision of the party and the masses and not going in for special privileges.

During the long-term revolutionary struggle and construction tasks, our proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation worked earnestly and assiduously, never sought private gain, played an exemplary role everywhere by faring and sharing alike with the masses for better or for worse, and thus won the high confidence and love from the hearts of the people. Let us now tell a story of how Comrade Chen Yi made a strict demand of his relative by forbidding him to go in for special privileges. At the initial stage of liberation, when Comrade Chen Yi was mayor of Shanghai, his father-in-law came to visit him and stayed many days. He told [his wife], Comrade Zhang Qian [1728 5409]: "We are now still using the ration system, and whatever we eat or use is limited by law. If your father stays too long, our nation's income will be affected. It would be better to let him go back home." But Comrade Zhang Qian's father could not follow this reasoning and thought that, since Comrade Chen Yi was a mayor, why could he not stay longer? Comrades Chen and Zhang then did some persuasion and said: "The cadres of the Communist Party render services to the people and are different from the Kuomintang officials. The higher their positions, the more they should take the lead. In this way they will be supported by the people, the nation will be prosperous, and our revolutionary causes will be hopeful." Through patient persuasion, the old man was finally convinced to go back home. How well Comrade Chen Yi had done. At a time when our party was just taking over as the ruling party, Comrade Chen Yi by his own actions showed all the party comrades that Communist Party cadres are completely different from the Kuomintang officials. They have a responsibility to render services to the people earnestly and assiduously, and do not have the right to go in for special [privileges]. Each of our Communist Party members should follow the example of Comrade Chen Yi and consider whether he or she is going

in for special privileges; this is an important matter of principle related to the question of whether it is possible for our party to maintain its proletarian vanguard character. That is, [each member] must keep from changing from a "public servant of society" into an "official" who is one class higher than the people. Especially today, history has entered a new era, and only the party's leadership is to be relied on for the satisfactory progress of construction of the four modernizations. Party cadres at all levels should more earnestly accept the supervision of the party and the masses, learn and develop the glorious tradition of being happy to serve the people, use the power vested in them by the party and the people to benefit society, wipe out all conduct of special privileges, and devote themselves to the construction of the four modernizations.

We all know that China was a feudalistic society for several thousand years. This society had a very severe gradation of classes, made a clear distinction between high and low, and observed such creeds as "Respect the superior, despise the inferior, treat the emperor as emperor, and treat ministers as ministers"; "The intellectuals rule the people, the manual laborers are ruled by the people"; "Respect is not to be shown to the common people, punishment is not to be imposed on the high officials"; etc. Thus, the feudal ruling class protected the various kinds of special privileges they enjoyed politically and in their daily life. After liberation, we thoroughly destroyed the feudal land ownership system, but it is not easy to have feudalistic ideologies retreat from the stage of history. Especially during the 10 tumultuous years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" went in for feudal autocracy in a big way. Politically, they declared themselves kings or leaders; in their daily lives, they lived in an extremely extravagant manner. Feudalistic special privileges were thus developed to the peak, and our party's fine workstyle was thus seriously damaged. As a result, this bad feudalistic habit still is prevalent in places, and a great effort is required to oppose and criticize it. Furthermore, it should be seen clearly that in our communist and socialist country, the relationship among the people is an entirely new kind that is incompatible with any feudalistic special privileges. People's positions may be high or low, but these are only the different divisions of labor, and there should be no difference of superior and inferior, of high and low. Each Communist Party member, especially the party's leading cadres, must consider going in for special privileges to be the greatest shame and to be conduct that brings disaster to the party and nation. As early as the period of the anti-Japanese war, Ye Ting [0673 2185], commander of the New Fourth Army, once went out on official mission with an aide and asked the aide to dine with him on the same table. Comrade Ye Ting said: "An aide and a general are only different divisions of work; they have the same objective--to fight the Japanese and protect the nation. Today we eat at the same table, and we should do the same thing after the victory of the revolution!" In receiving dung collector Shi Chuanxiang [2514 0278 4382] in October 1959, Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "By collecting dung, you are an orderly of the people. I, as the

chairman, am also an orderly of the people. This is only a difference in the revolutionary division of work, and all are indispensable parts of the revolutionary cause." These two elder revolutionaries had clearly and thoroughly explained that our Communist Party members, no matter how high their positions and how great their contributions, are members in a society of equality, and should have the attitude of treating people equally. The position of ruling party enables many of our comrades to control a very great deal of power and have many advantageous conditions. If attention is not paid to strengthening the formation and training of party spirit and to opposing feudalistic special privileges, then there will be a serious separation from the masses and even a deterioration in character.

Some comrades frequently consider that going in for special privileges is only a problem of individual workstyle which has nothing to do with the general situation, and that it is unnecessary to be so easily astonished, or to make much ado about nothing. This kind of thinking is not right! Our revolution and construction are tasks of the millions and millions of masses. Whether Communist Party members go in for special privileges is an important matter having to do with whether we can unite and lead the masses to struggle and win the victory of revolution and construction. During the years of revolutionary warfare, cadres of our party and the revolutionary political power fared and shared alike with the masses for better or for worse, were trusted in times of trouble, and "with salt, everybody shared the taste; without salt, everybody shared the tastelessness"--thus forming a harmonious whole. This was the basic assurance that our party had overcome all difficulties and defeated Japanese imperialism and the reactionary clique of the Kuomintang. During the 3-year period of economic difficulties, our party's leading cadres of various levels, together with the masses, self-consciously engaged in bitter struggles and took the lead in saving and cutting back. In those years, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou very often stopped eating meat and eggs and ate miscellaneous cereals. Comrade Peng Dehuai reduced his ration on his own, taking only 18 jin per month.... By their own exemplary actions, they united the majority of the masses and satisfactorily won the battle against natural calamities and manmade disasters, and the national economy rapidly recovered in a short time. At present, we are engaged in the struggle for realization of the four modernizations. Granted that our material foundation is much better than that in the revolutionary warfare period, and than that in the "yiwu" and the "erwu" construction periods, but because of the 10 years of damage inflicted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" we still have many difficulties in various aspects, and we still need for the whole nation to pull together, fare and share alike for better or for worse, and engage in hard struggle. If our leading cadres are zealous in seeking personal special privileges, stretching out their hands and looking diligently for power, position, pay, and material comfort, then they will be separated from the masses, lower the dignity

of the party, and suppress and hurt the enthusiasm of the majority of the cadres and the masses, thus affecting the construction of the four modernizations. Is this to be considered a small matter? Our party members and cadres, therefore, should be determined to engage in a long-term bitter struggle, firmly eradicate all kinds of bad styles, and further promote and develop the spirit of arduously fostering the cause.

Some comrades might say that opposing specialization is a matter for high-level cadres, and that there is no need for concern with basic-level cadres like them. This kind of view is not right, either. No matter how great or how small the cadre is, he has control of certain amount of power and has the problem of how to exercise that power. Cases of seeking special treatment for oneself and one's own children by taking advantage of one's official powers have occurred among higher cadres as well as among basic cadres, and the only difference is in the ways they were expressed. As far as the consequences are concerned, this kind of working method is detrimental to the close relationship with the masses and to the construction tasks of the four modernizations. Therefore, our party members and cadres, no matter whether they are on the higher or lower levels, should pay attention to preventing and opposing specialization. Certainly, when we oppose going in for special privileges, we are not going in for absolute parity. Our party's leading cadres at all levels bear heavy responsibility for their various tasks. Their working conditions have a great influence on the tasks of the whole party and nation. It is right to provide the leaders with some reasonably convenient conditions and to insure their safety, and this will be understood and agreed upon by the majority of the masses. However, these necessary attentions should originate from the needs of the work, and there should not be too much difference from the actual living conditions at present. Every cadre is prohibited from going in for special privileges in a big way, with the motive of "patronage." Recently, the party Central Committee set forth specific regulations for the living conditions of leading personnel at various levels. This is entirely necessary. Our leading comrades at various levels should self-consciously observe these regulations. It is prohibited to use public funds in violation of regulations to entertain and send gifts, prohibited to approve money and materials in violation of financial and economic disciplines, prohibited to act in disregard of what is one's own and what is public, to gain private ends from public causes or from public money, to embezzle and spend lavishly funds and materials which belong to the nation or to an organization, etc. At the same time, in connection with the education of one's own children and other relatives, it is necessary to pay special attention to one's conduct and not use one's official powers to seek special attention for them in enrolling in schools, joining the party, promotion, and placement, etc.

In order to effectively oppose special privileges and to prevent public servants from becoming officials riding on the heads of the people, our

party's leading cadres at all levels must self-consciously accept the supervision of the party and the masses. In addition to earnestly carrying out such systems for the cadres as examinations, awards and punishments, rotation of jobs, discharges, etc, and to hearing at specific times the opinions and comments of the party members and the masses at the units where they belong, every party member, no matter how high or low his position, must belong to a party branch or a group of the party, participating in the party's organizational life. We cannot have special party members who do not participate in the party's organizational life and who do not accept the supervision of the masses from within and without the party. Party organizations and the masses should supervise party members and cadres so as to know whether they are learning in earnest and are thoroughly carrying out the party's line, guiding principles, and policies; whether they are observing party discipline and the laws of the nation; whether they are insisting on the party's fine tradition and workstyle; whether they are seeking special privileges; whether they are playing an exemplary role in production, work, study and struggle against enemies; and whether they have a close relationship with the masses and are seeking the benefits for the people. Only if party members and cadres forever place themselves among the masses and accept the supervision of the party and the masses can they make themselves public servants who are wholeheartedly rendering services to the people.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### PARTY EDUCATION STRESSED AT BEIJING TEACHERS COLLEGE

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 80 p 2

[Article: "Teachers' College Party Committee Purposefully Carries Out Party Lecture Education"]

[Text] The party committee of Beijing Teachers College has proceeded from actual conditions, made its overall planning and arrangements, taken party lecture education as the main means, and again educated party members to raise their level of Marxism-Leninism.

Recently, at various levels arranged for more documents than usual for study in the party. The party committee of the Teachers College proceeded from actual conditions, took party lecture education as the main means, set down special topics separately, culled the relevant sections from all the documents and assembled them according to the special topics for study and discussion, and solved practical problems within the party in a planned way by aiming at these problems. This way of doing things has produced fairly good results and has been well received by the broad party members.

As an initial step, they stipulated eight special topics of party lecture education, namely: 1. "How To Be a Qualified Communist"; 2. "The Nature and Task of the Party"; 3. "Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought Constitute the Guiding Thought of Our Party"; 4. "Communists Should Uphold the Centralized Unity of the Party and Strictly Observe Party Discipline"; 5. "Communists Should Set Themselves as Examples of Stability and Unity"; 6. "Communists Should Firmly Establish the World Outlook of Dialectical Materialism, and Follow the Line of Awareness and the Line of Work by Seeking Truth From Facts and by Proceeding From Actual Conditions in All Matters"; 7. "Communists Should Serve the People Heart and Soul"; and 8. "Communists Should Set Themselves as Examples of Criticism and Self-Criticism." They have adopted as basic teaching materials the Communiqué of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life," the "Draft of the Revised Party Constitution," "Fundamental Knowledge About the Party," Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "Current Situation and Tasks," and Comrade Liu Shaoqi's "On the Self-Cultivation of a Communist." In party lecture

education, it is necessary not only to explain systematically the fundamental knowledge about the party but also to apply theory to reality, to integrate organically the study of fundamental knowledge about the party with the transformation of one's world outlook, and in particular to solve such problems as straightening out the ideological line, strengthening one's sense of responsibility to the party, strengthening organizational discipline, and playing the exemplary vanguard role of a communist. After the party lecture, a discussion is conducted as a regular activity of the party in connection with the people's actual thinking. For instance, on the topic of "How To Be a Qualified Communist," the lecture deals with the party's program and with the qualifications for being a communist. In connection with people's actual thinking, the discussion touches upon individualist thinking as exposed in the evaluation of one's work and wages, teaches party members to develop the spirit of seeking neither fame nor gain and to be first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, and commends party members who have expressed themselves well. When there is a contradiction between private interests and the interests of the party and state, members are required to serve unconditionally the interests of the party and state. In carrying out regular party activities, the party members are guided to discuss such questions as: "How far do you lag behind the requirements of the party?" "What have you done to manage relations between the interests of the party, the state, the collective and the individuals?" and "How do you explain that the interests of the party are above everything?" From the study and discussion, they come to understand what they must do before they can become a qualified communist.

In the past 3 months they have held three party lecture sessions. Through party lecture education, the broad party members have intensified their party spirit, and there have appeared a number of party members who have played their exemplary role fairly well. The party committee at the college has also trained cadres who are members of the party, and has successively run three study terms for training party branch secretaries in rotation. In the present term, cadres at the party branch secretary level have basically completed their rotational training. The committee has even set up a "study day" system, whereby the secretaries and members of the party general branch committee get together once a week to study the "guiding principles" and other documents, to elevate their Marxist-Leninist theoretical level and administrative ability, and to further improve and strengthen the leadership of the party.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### 'FOOLHARDY PRACTICES' SAID DETRIMENTAL TO PRODUCTION SAFETY

Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Respect Science and Oppose Foolhardy Practice"]

[Text] Serious accidents, numerous casualties, and great economic damage and loss are a prominent problem at present in industrial production. Many things account for such occurrences; however, having no respect for science and believing only in foolhardy practice constitute one of the important reasons for the accidents.

The explosion of a boiler in the Shaoyang Municipal Standard Weights and Measures Factory, Hunan Province, reported in our paper today, was the result of foolhardy practice. However, some people just wouldn't learn a lesson and insisted on saying: "By relying upon foolhardy practice we worked our way out." Though such arguments came from the mouths of only a few cadres, an analysis of a large number of accidents reveals that there is no lack of such cadres with this kind of thinking. This kind of thinking is very harmful. Now is the time to stop foolhardy practice.

What is foolhardy practice? It means not paying attention to science and not acting in accordance with objective laws. Objective laws are independent of man's will. Whoever goes against them not only cannot attain his subjectively desired goal but will be punished. Speaking about the boiler, those who have some common technical knowledge understand that there is steam pressure inside a boiler, so that it must be strong enough to withstand this pressure. No matter who goes against this law, the boiler will explode. However, some of our comrades who haven't got the least bit of technical knowledge themselves refused to listen to the opinion of the workers and the technicians, even refused to obey the warnings and restrictions of the government departments concerned, and persisted in their foolhardy practice. Some comrades, having received high quotas from the higher level, did not report the real situation or give their own views by seeking truth from facts, tried obediently to fulfill [the quotas], persisted in risking the equipment and the workers' health, even took no heed of the labor policy of our Communist Party and socialism, exposed the workers to the danger of death, and still considered themselves courageous. After the smashing of

the "gang of four," under the repeated instructions of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, many comrades have begun to pay serious attention to production safety. Nevertheless, there are still those who have not yet overcome the evil influence of the ultraleft thinking spread by the "gang of four" on the industrial front, and who still wrongly believe that their present achievements came from foolhardy practice. As a matter of fact, whatever relies on foolhardy practice can never gain success. Sometimes it may gain a temporary success, but it cannot last long; sooner or later it will flop. Vigor is necessary, but foolhardy practice without paying attention to science is sheer stupidity and should not be repeated. Severely criticizing the subjectivism of not acting according to objective laws, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Such subjective methods, which oppose science and Marxism-Leninism, are the great enemy of the Communist Party, of the working class, of the people, and of the nation, and are a sign of an impure party spirit. A formidable enemy stands before us, and we must topple him."

In industrial production, where is the line of demarcation between foolhardy practice and otherwise? A very important point is seeing whether or not you are carrying out strictly the policies and regulations on safety in production and civilized production. From practical production over a long period of time, people have accumulated a rich experience which is summed up and improved to form a set of rules and regulations to be used for the guidance of production activities. These rules and regulations have not come easily; some of them have been paid for with blood. They represent the people's knowledge of objective laws at the present stage. We should cherish them dearly and follow them. They tell us what is right and what is wrong in doing things, and what is prohibited. An analysis of the large number of accidents shows that most of these accidents could have been avoided entirely; 70 to 80 percent of them were caused by operations and orders in violation of rules and regulations. We must educate the broad cadres and workers in observing rules and discipline, and resolutely put an end to giving orders and working against rules and regulations. Of course, rules and regulations are not always hard and fast. They will continually be perfected with the continuous accumulation of people's experience in production and the further progress of science and technology.

In actual practice, some leaders considered foolhardy cadres "praiseworthy" and "likable." Accidents and deaths caused by foolhardy actions were not investigated. Sometimes, these cases ended up with nothing definite and were not duly dealt with according to law; major cases were dealt with as if they were minor offenses, and guilty persons not only received no punishment but were even promoted to more responsible jobs. This is a very wrong tendency. It should be pointed out that foolhardy cadres cannot be considered good cadres. They are unable to accomplish anything but are liable to spoil everything. If our comrades are content to be permanently laymen and persist in acting blindly, they will make things worse. In his speech at the celebration of the 30th anniversary of National Day, Comrade Ye Jianying pointed out: "Our cadres, and especially the leading cadres at all levels, must strive to acquire the necessary scientific knowledge and skill. It is impossible to give competent leadership to efforts at modernization if one does not study hard and acquire scientific knowledge."

To carry out the four modernizations successfully and help the broad workers sustain their enthusiasm continuously and fully, we must attach great importance to this subject of safety in production and civilized production, and should not continue to ignore it. Those bureaucrats who persist in acting blindly and cause serious accidents with heavy casualties must be investigated seriously. Those who have caused casualties and serious damage and violated criminal laws must be punished by law, without any tolerance. The trade union must resolutely defend the rights of workers for safety in production and civilized production, and they must learn to use law as the weapon in the struggle against the serious phenomenon of ignoring the safety and health of workers in the course of production. Meanwhile, it is necessary to strengthen propaganda and education, know how to mobilize the masses, conduct mass activities for supervision of safety, organize the masses to put forward rational suggestions for labor protection, help the enterprise administrations to adopt the necessary measures for technical organization, and fundamentally improve working conditions.

Let us replace foolhardy practice with scientific knowledge, enhance our consciousness, reduce blindness, and enable the workers, under conditions of safety in production and civilized production, to work happily in body and mind for the four modernizations of our motherland!

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## PARTY AND STATE

### DISMISSED PARTY CADRE CRITICIZED AT MASS MEETING

Beijing GONGRAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 80 p 1

[Article: "Tangshan Municipal Party Committee Deals Severely With Guo Huichuan's Mistake of Pampering His Son"]

[Text] Comrade Guo Huichuan [6753 1920 1557], deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Tangshan Municipal Party Committee, trying to shield his son who had committed serious mistakes, had the impudence to take advantage of his position and power and carried out certain irregular activities in the party. In this case, a few leading cadres of Tangshan Municipality disregarded party principles and acted as "bureaucrats shielding one another." After our paper reported the case on 18 June, it immediately drew the serious attention of various quarters. To strictly enforce party discipline, the Tangshan Municipal Party Committee made the decision, with the approval of the Hebei Provincial Party Committee, to dismiss Guo Huichuan from his position as deputy secretary of the Municipal Discipline Inspection Committee, and to give a disciplinary warning within the party to comrades Mo Geng [1075 5087], second secretary of the Municipal Discipline Inspection Committee, and Ren Gujian [0117 6253 0256], vice chairman of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

On 17 July, HEBEI RIBAO prominently featured on its first page the decision of the Tangshan Municipal Party Committee and a report by the Tangshan Municipal Joint Investigation Group on the mistakes of Comrade Guo Huichuan in pampering his son and of some leading cadres of Tangshan Municipality in acting in collaboration to persecute the family of a girl, and it explained in detail the facts of this case. HEBEI RIBAO also published an editorial under the title "Learn a Lesson From the Case of Guo Huichuan, Who Pampered His Son and Undermined Party Style." The editorial pointed out that Comrade Guo Huichuan, in his capacity as deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Tangshan Municipal Party Committee, shielded his son who had made mistakes, and also persecuted the family of a girl. Of course, this was a distinct mistake which the party discipline could not tolerate. If such acts in violation of the rules and constitution of the party are not severely dealt with, how can we enforce party discipline?: How can we assuage popular indignation and convince the people?: The Provincial Party

Committee approved the decision of the Tangshan Municipal Party Committee to deal severely with Guo Huichuan and other comrades. This reflects the determination of our party to resolutely enforce the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" and restore and further develop the fine traditions and style of the party, which will receive the support of all party members and the broad cadres and masses. The editorial also pointed out that the idea of "being well-matched in social and economic status" for children's marriage exposed Comrade Guo Huichuan's serious feudal mentality of special privileges.... If a responsible cadre in charge of the work of inspection of party discipline still maintained such feudal ideas of special privilege, how could he wage a firm struggle against the style of seeking special privileges and all unhealthy trends and evil practices? It was entirely necessary for the Tangshan Municipal Party Committee to dismiss him from all his posts on the Discipline Inspection Committee. It was an education for Comrade Guo Huichuan, and it is also an education for all comrades who are still contaminated by the feudal ideas of special privilege.

To combat the bad influence, the Tangshan Municipal Party Committee also decided to hold a mass meeting at the Huaxin textile mill and to instruct comrades Guo Huichuan, Mo Geng, and Gujian to criticize themselves at the meeting and listen to the criticism and advice of the broad staff members and workers of the Huaxin textile mill. At the meeting [the Municipal Party Committee] will announce the decision for dealing with Guo Huichuan and other comrades and, at the same time, commend the cadres and staff members and workers of the party committee and youth league committee of the Huaxin textile mill and the public security branch office of Lubei Ward who had struggled against the mistakes committed by Guo Huichuan and other comrades.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### SHANDONG PUTS CIVIL DEFENSE PROJECTS TO PEACETIME USE

#### Civil Air Defense

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Wang Jiyuan [3769 7139 6678]: "Many Units in Our Province Carry Out a Policy of Integrating Peacetime and Wartime Needs in Building Civil Air Defense Projects In Order To Serve Both Production and Life"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, many units in our province have carried out the policy of integrating peacetime and wartime needs in building civil air defense projects, making use of those already completed for the construction of the four modernizations and for service to the people's life. This policy has been fairly effective.

There are many advantages to using idle, unused civil air defense projects and facilities for production sites, warehouses, restaurants, inns, and places of culture and recreation, thus integrating peacetime and wartime needs. 1. It alleviates the difficulty of insufficient production sites in the city. In the past, vegetable shops in the Dongfeng Market of Qingdao, because there were no other sites, normally piled up their vegetables at the sides of streets, a practice which not only led to losses from mildew but also adversely affected the city's appearance and hygiene, and the shop owners were fined many times. Since the beginning of this year, the shop owners have stored their vegetables in nearby underground projects, thereby reducing their losses and increasing their income. 2. It can both develop production and increase the income of the units concerned and provide amenities for the life of the masses. In the past, workers of the printing and dyeing mill in the western suburb of Jining City found it somewhat difficult to attend motion picture theaters.

After they transformed a civil air defense project into a theater, 230 films were shown in it from January to June, bringing in an income of over 200,000 yuan. Yanzhou County utilizes underground projects for the cultivation of mushrooms, edible fungi, and glossy ganoderma. It has already produced 700 jin of mushrooms, and the edible fungi and glossy ganoderma are growing well. 3. It is of advantage in finding employment for youths waiting for jobs. The neighborhood committees of Yantai City utilizes an underground civil air defense project as a restaurant that is not only convenient for the masses but also provides employment for 24 persons. 4. It is of advantage in

preventing heatstroke and lowering temperatures. Over 40 units in Jinan City use the cold air in tunnels to prevent heatstroke and lower temperatures, and this is especially pleasant in cinemas and theaters. 5. It is useful in solving the difficult problem of obtaining accommodations. In the past, relatives and people who had come from far away to see patients in the People's Hospital of Jinan had no place to stay. A nearby civil air defense project in the southern part of the city was made into an underground inn, thereby solving the masses' difficulty. 6. It is of advantage in protecting and operating civil air defense projects as they can be rapidly switched to wartime use.

#### Short Commentary

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Short commentary: "Integrating Peacetime and Wartime Needs Benefits State and People"]

[Text] The construction of civil air defense projects is an important strategic measure. The Third National Conference on Civil Air Defense clearly stipulated that a policy of integrating wartime and peacetime needs must be carried out in the construction of civil air defense projects. This policy reflects the strategic requirements while constructing the four modernizations and serving the people's life. It integrates long-term interests with current interests. It is a correct policy.

Since the beginning of last year, our province has gradually shifted the focal point of its construction of civil air defense projects to reinforcing and rebuilding by complete sets those projects that have already been built, thereby putting into use a number of projects that integrate peacetime and wartime needs. Practice proves that the policy of integrating peacetime and wartime needs in building civil air defense projects can be a good investment that reduces state expenditure, creates wealth, and helps the four modernizations. Using the projects for peacetime needs promotes the protection and operation of civil air defense projects, puts them in an excellent state for preparation against war, and benefits air defense in wartime.

In carrying out the policy of integrating wartime and peacetime needs, at present we stress the finding of good solutions to the following problems. First, the party and government leadership at all levels and the departments concerned must fully recognize the advantages and import significance of this integration and link it to the actual conditions in their units, taking positive measures and utilizing projects that have already been built. If a project can be used the year around, then vigorously create conditions for its year-around use; if it cannot, then use it on a seasonal basis. Some projects can be used by an individual, others by a group. Some can be used by a single household, others by several households jointly. We must seek truth from facts, adapt to local conditions, and not insist on uniformity. We must take measures for ventilation, illumination, dampproofing, dehumidification, heating, soundproofing, as well as level distribution, exits and

entrances for personnel, and the hoisting of materials to the surface. Under the premise of insuring wartime requirements, we must strive hard to meet the individual and technological requirements of peacetime. Third, we must solve problems in the policy concerning the supply of goods, tax revenue, profit distribution, electricity charges, and the labor insurance and welfare of underground working personnel with regard to the funds invested and the management items involved in integrating peacetime and wartime needs. Only when these problems have been solved with the policy truly have been carried out.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### EXPERT DEVISES LAND MINE FOR USE AGAINST INFANTRY, PARATROOPERS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 80 p 3

[Article: "Achievements of Zhang Shuxin, Deputy Head of Armed Forces Department of Zhanghu Commune, in Land Mine Demolition Research"]

[Text] Zhang Shuxin, [1728 2579 0207], deputy head of the armed forces department of Zhanghu commune, has contributed to the carrying on and development of traditional land mine warfare and has become a land mine demolition expert on the northwest plateau of Shandong Province.

Confronting the special features of a future war, Zhang Shuxin resolved to develop a directional steel fragmentation mine for use against both infantry and paratroopers in order to meet the requirements of these features. A directional explosion involves explosives, mine casing manufacture and detonating device. For Zhang Shuxin, who only had a junior middle school education, this task was very difficult. However, being a man with lofty ambitions and high ideals, he knew no difficulty could stop him. In the daytime he did his normal work at the armed forces department and in the evening he tried to find time for study. To get a good grasp of the principles of explosives, he diligently studied senior middle school textbooks on physics and chemistry. He studied and researched some materials on land mine demolition put out by our country and by America, England, France, Japan, and the Soviet Union. In this way, after not a very long period of time, he got an initial grip on the basic principles and dynamics of explosives.

As his theoretical knowledge became richer, Zhang Shuxin quickened the pace in developing a directional mine. He thought long and hard about the ideal type of mine casing: If one wants the steel fragments to fly in a certain direction, then the mine casing must be concave; if one wants a powerful land mine, then there must be a large explosive charge; if one wants a mine that is convenient to carry, then it must be light and small. In theory, the concave-shaped hollow must be two-thirds higher than the explosive charge. How could this be done in a volume that was not large? One day he got an inspiration from the wooden comb his wife used for her hair: wouldn't the problem be solved if the mine casing were shaped like a comb? He immediately drew a sketch of the mine casing based on this idea. Afterward he began intensive calculations on the concave geometrical shape, the size and

external form of the explosive charge, the optimum size of the mine casing, and the trajectory of the steel fragments. During those days, the light in his office burned deep into the night. Comrades in the department and his wife also threw themselves into the battle. Once, when doing calculations on some data, from 4 am until 1 am he sat beside a pot of water resting on a stove in which the water completely boiled away without his being aware of it. With hard work by everybody, the ideal mine casing was finally made. On its first test, the mine exploded with the force and in the direction desired. Zhang Shuxin was as happy as if he had just eaten ice cream during the hot dog-days of summer. He almost jumped for joy, the fatigue from many days of study and work being completely swept away.

His confidence was strengthened; the direction of the mine's blast had been attained. The next step was to solve the problem of the steel fragments being thrown out in a line that made them deviate from the target. That very night he began to work on this problem. Piling his desk high with books and materials on the subject, he conscientiously leafed through them one by one in search of the ideal answer. He finally found (among one of them) a basis for a solution to the problem. Briefly it was this: the detonator must be positioned in the exact middle of the mine casing's concave surface. For him, it was as if a window had been opened in his mind. "Ah, so there is also research on the positioning of the detonator." He asked himself: But why must the detonator be positioned in the exact center of the concave surface? He again became lost in thought, to the extent that sometimes, while out walking he ran into walls or trees. When it was time to eat, he failed to hear his wife call him to the table. Once, in order to get him to eat, she gave him a pat. To her surprise, he became angry and said she had interrupted his train of thought. This concentration made him seem like a person suffering from amnesia. He studied the structural principles of detonators and the relationship between the high-pressure density capacity flow and the detonating capacity. Finally, he fully understood these questions from a theoretical standpoint. The next test explosion achieved the ideal results--a directional steel fragmentation mine for use against both infantry and paratroopers had been successfully developed.

Any ordinary militiaman can install and use this mine. Simple in structure, it is easy to make. It weighs only 3.5 kilograms and costs less than 6 yuan to make. Its maximum range is 240 meters, and it can inflict casualties in a 40-meter zone. It has the power of a volley fired by 1,000 rifles! If several of the mines are laid in a row, an important line of communications can be blocked while casualties can be inflicted on enemy paratroopers.

From first to last, Zhang Shuxin had studied more detonation with his eyes fixed on opposing a future war of aggression, bearing in mind the actual capabilities of militiamen. This was apparent in that he had devised a directional mine for use not only against both the enemy's infantry and his paratroopers but also against his tanks, thereby integrating the traditional and the modern, integrating attacking, blasting, and blocking. The mine can blast out an antitank ditch in order to hold back a tank advance. He chose the method of setting off mines by a pressure and tripping device, in

accordance with the principle used in the rural areas in the past of erecting a line of spears to defend against robbers, and succeeded in devising a pressure and tripping detonating device that could fire rocket projectiles at tanks. An enemy tank had only to pass by to have its tortoise shell pierced. In order to cope with the complexities of modern warfare, he devised eight new methods for lighting the blasting fuse. His improved fuse can be used interchangeably in all kinds of land mines. Under Zhang Shuxin's careful instructions, the members of the commune's militia squad or platoon [fendui 0433 7130] charged with the mission of blowing up tanks can now handle explosives, fuses, electric detonators, and lanyard detonators, and can make and use them by local methods. They can direct the mine's blast into the sky and in any direction they want, and can blast out antitank ditches.

No theoretical question can daunt people who have once cruised in the sea of knowledge. Not long ago, Zhang Shuxin began to assiduously study radio technology, and he has now devised a scheme for remote-control detonation that is in the implementation stage. In line with requirements, this major innovation when applied in actual battle has an effective range of 5 kilometers, and can hit 500 targets. It is a big breakthrough in land mine detonation. Zhang Shuxin is now racing along without pause on the road of mine detonation research, selflessly contributing his intelligence and wisdom to the modernization of our motherland's national defense.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### SAFETY MEASURES NOTED FOR MILITIAMEN THROWING LIVE GRENADES

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Qu Bingtai [1448 3056 3141]: "Do Careful Work To Prevent Mishaps in Grenade Throwing"]

[Text] [Editor's Note] Mishaps are a frequent occurrence when militiamen throw live hand grenades. To effectively prevent this kind of mishap is an important problem for our people's armed cadres. At present, however, some units have their militiamen throw live grenades in reservoirs, ponds, or ravines in order to prevent accidents. This is a passive method, and there remains the hidden danger that the grenade thrown was a dud [yadan 0800 1734]. Other units, fearing mishaps, simply do not allow militiamen to throw live grenades. Isn't this like "giving up eating for fear of choking?!"

In battle, grenades are an indispensable weapon. How can safety be insured while obtaining the benefits of grenade training? It is profitable to read what Comrade Qu Bingtai has learned from experience.

When militiamen throw live grenades, there are many reasons for mishaps. One very important reason is loss of control when throwing the grenade.

I first became head of the commune's armed forces department in 1958. For over 20 years I have organized more than 100 live grenade-throwing exercises for militiamen without a single mishap. From practice I have seen that militiamen who throw grenades, especially those who do so for the first time, are full of anxiety and become flustered from stage fright. Why? The main reason is that they lack elementary knowledge. They have insufficient understanding of the function and structure of hand grenades and are afraid to throw live ones. Some, because it is their first time, do not have practical experience and are timorous. If their problems are not solved and the subject of throwing live grenades is allowed to weigh upon their minds, they will forget to pull the pin, not throw the grenade far enough, or drop it at their feet or behind their backs, thus causing a mishap. This being the case, how can we help these militiamen get rid of their worries? I feel it is necessary to do the following things.

The first thing to do is to educate the militiamen to have the confidence that they will be victorious in battle if they are courageous and to throw grenades in line with the enemy's situation. During peacetime training, when militiamen are being mobilized for live grenade throwing, we must make clear to them that the grenade-throwing field is a battlefield and that if the grenade is not thrown far enough or accurately enough, then they cannot wipe out the enemy but, on the contrary, will be hurt by him. They must be filled with the spirit of vanquishing the enemy and throw live grenades. At the end of April this year, a militiawoman of the country's refrigeration plant on two occasions would not throw live grenades. We talked privately with her, linking the training to the Vietnamese bandits' crime of raiding China's border and thus stimulating her to train against this enemy. On the third occasion she successfully completed her assignment. The second thing to do is to explain the function and structure of a hand grenade so as to give the militiamen a good idea of what is safe and what isn't. In this way, they will concentrate on their movements when throwing grenades, maintain the initiative, and not become flurried. The third thing to do is to hold dry runs and set examples. Before training with live grenades, the militiamen should practice dry runs in order to give themselves a better grasp of the essentials involved in grenade throwing and help the individual correct his posture. When practicing with live grenades, the old and new hands who have become adept should throw first and thus set an example for everyone else. This will help those who are throwing for the first time to relax and be unafraid. With regard to those militiamen who are full of misgivings, we must not impatiently organize grenade-throwing exercises for them but, in addition to educating them, let them watch the exercises and, only after they have calmed down, have them practice throwing grenades. In the first half of this year, we organized over 120 militiamen to throw live grenades--and for the great majority of them it was their first time--without a single mishap.

In addition, the commander, when organizing live grenade throwing, besides being steady and full of concentration in order to set an example for everyone else, must educate the others and, when giving orders, must especially see that his manner is polite and calm in order to avoid, because of his stiffness in manner, making the militiamen more nervous. At the same time, we must constantly fix our eyes on every movement of the militiamen and protect the individual in order to prevent the chance mishap.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SECOND XINJIANG ISLAMIC CONGRESS HELD IN URUMQI

Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 7 Jul 80 p 13

[Article: "Second Xinjiang Islamic Congress Held in Urumqi"]

[Text] The second Islamic Congress of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region was held recently in Urumqi. The well-known Imam (religious head) of the Kashi Aitika Mosque, Hashimu Hariaji recited verses from the Koran at the opening. Some of the Muslims said happily: reciting the Koran and using religious language at a solemn meeting like this could not even have been imagined a few years ago.

Xinjiang is one of the primary areas inhabited by Chinese Muslims. There were more than 180 well-known Islamic personages and Muslim representatives of the nine Uighur, Kazakh, [Chinese] Moslem, Khalkas, Tajik, Tatar, Uzbek, Dongxiang [Gansu], and Salar nationalities in attendance at the Islamic congress. Of these, the Moslem representatives of the Dongxiang and Salar nationalities were attending an Islamic congress for the first time.

The week-long conference carried on the spirit of the Fourth Chinese Islamic Congress, and after discussion, passed the "General Regulations for the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Islamic Association;" the conference also elected the leading organ for the association's second committee.

The newly-elected chairman Yahefudamaola Shadeeraji [3660 0677 3940 1129 3029 2139 3097 1779 1422 7093 0679] and Vice Chairman Amutidamaola [7093 2606 2251 1129 3029 2139] said: The Xinjiang Islamic Association will assist the government in implementing its policy of religious freedom, will promote peace and unity, develop the Islamic tradition that one who loves his religion must love his country, and will unite Islamic people and Muslims of various nationalities for the sake of our country's four modernizations, to protect the unity of our country and the unification of our nationalities, to struggle against hegemonism, and to preserve world peace.

The Chinese Islamic Association sent a congratulatory wire to the conference.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### MORE PRACTICAL WORK NEEDED IN ENGINEERING EDUCATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Sun Zongqi [1327 1350 7322]: "The Practical Side of Higher Education in Engineering Needs Strengthening"]

[Text] I was formerly a mineral prospecting instructor in the Geology Department at the Zhongnan College of Metallurgy. I am now pursuing further studies in Sweden. Although I am living abroad, I make it a practice to read about **discussions** on education published in newspapers in China. I would like to express some views on the subject, in the light of the situation as it exists in foreign countries.

It is easy to see certain outstanding differences when we compare our institutions of higher learning with those in foreign countries. First, the ratio between teachers and students is larger in foreign countries. Whereas the ratio ranges from 1 to 12 and 1 to 20 in foreign countries, it is 1 to 4.1 in our country. Secondly, whereas most of our college graduates are not capable of taking a job assignment immediately after graduation, most college graduates in foreign countries are better qualified. When they engage in practical work after graduation, most of them are capable of working independently. For instance, while doing practical work following graduation, college students in Sweden are quite capable of undertaking scientific research work in mining offered them by factories and mining operations. From this it can be seen that, in our country, while a larger staff is engaged in higher education, the rate of efficiency is lower. This, of course, has something to do with the basic education system in our middle and primary schools.

I would like, however, to confine myself to a discussion of the problem concerning higher education in engineering. First, it is important to correctly identify the problem facing engineering colleges. My opinion is that it is a problem of industrial production. By that, I mean we must develop the students to the point that, as engineers, they are able to handle basic production problems. To make that possible, it is necessary to achieve a nice balance between theory and practice. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," we made the mistake of overlooking the importance of

theory. At the present time, however, my opinion is that sufficient importance has not been placed on the other side of the coin--namely, practical work. This has had a deleterious effect on the ability of students to apply what they have learned, on their ability to undertake work of a practical nature, and on their ability to work independently.

The importance of practical work stems from the fact that our understanding is bolstered by our perceptions. It is only through practical experience that we can come to a deeper understanding of theory. While the hours for classroom instruction are fewer in foreign countries, more hours are devoted to experiments and practical work. According to a Chinese student studying in Sweden, when he was teaching microelectronics in China, only 8 out of 80 or 90 schoolhours were devoted to experiments, where as in Sweden, out of 84 schoolhours in the same course, 30 hours are devoted to classroom lectures, 24 to experiments, and 30 to exercises.

It is a onesided argument to claim that it is necessary to increase the number of hours of classroom lectures so that students will better understand basic theory. For instance, in the early 1960's, because students were lagging so far behind in their special courses, it was necessary for teachers not only to take time in the classroom to teach them production procedures, but even to teach them the names of tools and equipment and their uses. Later, we moved the schedule of practical work in production ahead of classroom lectures, increased substantially the number of hours devoted to practical work, and reduced the number of hours for classroom lectures. The result was that the students were found to be more capable of retaining and applying what they had learned.

Most students who are enrolled in special engineering courses are required to have some knowledge of mechanics, electrical engineering, electronics and hydrodynamics (osmotic pressure), etc. Although many hours are devoted to such subjects, the ability of the students to apply what they have learned is rather limited. That is due to the fact that, although we also have classes for conducting experiments, not enough hours are set aside for homework outside the classroom to give the students an opportunity to solve certain basic problems in the laboratory after class. The senior middle school graduates enrolled in colleges are ill equipped to tackle their special courses. That being the case, it is essential for the students to have the opportunity to engage in practical work in production. Incidentally, in the formulation of our teaching policy, the schools should be given a larger degree of autonomy. Hundreds of special courses are taught in the colleges, and since each has its own special features, they must not be subjected to the same uniform treatment. Furthermore, many special courses have been taught for decades. To allow the colleges to make decisions on the basis of their own experience would make it possible to come up with solutions more suitable to our circumstances.

The problem of providing practical work in production has been one of long standing. Even now, a solution has not been found. Every year, institutions of higher learning have had to assign large numbers of students to receive practical training in selected production areas. Even after the students

have been assigned, what they get is an opportunity to observe production at work but not really to take part in actual practical production work. This is most detrimental to the development of the students. The system is entirely different in foreign countries. When it comes to practical production, foreign students are given certain responsibilities in a specific line of work. The junior students are assigned simple duties, while the senior students are given heavier responsibilities usually assumed by team leaders.

Before they return to school, they are required to have a certificate signed by the chief engineer of the mining company, together with a report on their practical work. Practical training along such lines goes a long way toward qualifying them to take on jobs immediately after their graduation. I suggest, therefore, that the government make it a rule for students to do practical work in the plants, and make every industrial and mining enterprise assume that noble responsibility.

Overemphasis on basic theory also retards the development of graduate students. Many of our universities stipulate that research students should spend 1 to 2 years in basic studies and in studying basic technology and special courses, and that after the 2-year period they are then to engage in scientific research. Is it possible to achieve outstanding results when so little time is devoted to scientific research? Although research students in foreign countries also have to study certain courses, they are mainly left to study on their own instead of having to attend lectures. More important still, they are given time to engage in scientific research. After the first 6 months, research students begin to engage in scientific research, which constitutes two-thirds of the total credits which they are required to complete. During the period of research, many of them have proved quite capable of doing good work in scientific research.

As to the proper ratio between theory and experiments, experience offers the best answer. The ratio should be determined by an examination, study, and analysis of the results of the teaching experience. I take the view that it is not possible to achieve a firm grasp of theory if emphasis is arbitrarily placed on theory at the expense of experimentation.

The problem of achieving a proper balance between theory and practical experience--a problem which plagues our institutions of higher learning in the field of engineering--is attributable to a lack of actual experience on the part of our teachers and to their limited ability to solve actual problems. I say "I say" if an not an exception. When discussing this problem, we teachers undergoing graduate studies in Sweden are agreed that certain experimental classes conducted in Sweden cannot be held in our country. First, we do not have the necessary facilities. Secondly, our teachers do not have the experience to conduct such classes. We are not able to produce the problems and exercises, because our teachers have no practical experience in this area.

The only way to turn the situation around is for us to encourage large numbers of teachers to engage in scientific research by giving them the time and money to do so. It is obvious that not many college teachers can

be spared from their duties so that they may engage in full-time scientific research. A better way is for teachers to teach and do scientific research at the same time. In our Mining Engineering Research Unit in the Geology Department, it has long been the practice for teachers of special courses to teach and engage in scientific research at the same time. This is not only conducive to the accumulation of knowledge and progress in scientific research, but it also helps to raise the quality and quantity of teaching. Most of the research subjects in engineering colleges should be related to the problem of production. The idea is for the production units to suggest subjects for research, and to sign contracts with the colleges and universities to undertake such research projects. This will not only solve the problem of expenses, but it will also help to increase production and will enable the teachers to help improve the students' ability to analyze various problems related to production.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### REFORM OF SYSTEM IN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER LEARNING URGED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Article: by Wei Chang [4850 2490]: "The System of Teaching in Institutes of Higher Learning Should be Reformed"]

[Text] An extremely important problem facing us today is the fact that burdens borne by students in our institutes of higher learning are too heavy; they are killing themselves with study, but the scope of what they are learning is too narrow. A great many specialists and professors are very worried about this, and a number of well-known foreign scholars have also candidly drawn attention to it. It is commonly recognized that if this is allowed to go on much longer, it will be extremely difficult to train first class scientists, engineers and technicians with creative spirit, and it will also have a directly adverse effect on the development of our science and technology and the realization of the Four Modernizations. There are many aspects to the causes which produced this situation, things intimately involved with the current educational system.

The current educational system of our institutes of higher education is based on the academic year, and it prescribes fixed limitations on years of study. Students are organized according to yearly classes, study an identical curriculum, and the institutes involved use the "year" as the only standard to handle questions of student status. While it cannot be denied that this system contains certain advantages, for example, in planning it is relatively strong, nevertheless it also has disadvantages, the most significant of which are that it is a detriment to training outstanding talent, to promoting the growth of the new frontier disciplines and to opening new avenues for people of ability. The aspirations of individual students, their special aptitudes, capabilities, level of knowledge and prospects for training are, of course, not identical. This educational system is incapable of arranging different educational plans for the diverse range of students. It is prone to cause an artificial evening-up where a minority goes without enough to eat and perhaps drops out, and the majority bears excessive burdens. Students who can do more than just handle their required courses cannot, on the basis of their own

preferences and special skills, freely select in a comparatively extensive fashion from a range of lectures. In particular, they cannot cross over to another department or discipline to select courses, and so it is difficult for them to give full play to their special skills and to develop multifaceted interests, and thus meet the requirements necessary for the advancement of the frontier disciplines. Under this system, if one is not able to graduate on time, at the very least it will mean the delay of an entire year, and if one wants to gain advanced standing it can only be to the next year's class. No matter how well one is learning, he cannot graduate early and take the entrance examinations for graduate school; this virtually means that he will have wasted his time and energy.

The academic year system of instruction has its origin in the system of academic instruction arranged in grades and classes which appeared in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. At that time, along with the development of capitalism, individual instruction in the feudal society was no longer able to meet current needs, and the academic year system was gradually adopted by countries in Europe and, step by step, reached its final form. However, by the end of the nineteenth century with the expansion of monopoly capitalism and the sudden emergence of large-scale industrialization, there was an urgent need for an accelerating development of science and technology and a massive training of all sorts of specialists; this resulted in demands being made upon university education to adopt a more effective system. At the same time, certain educationalists in America began to promote pilot schemes of elective courses and a system based on academic credits, which were quickly implemented in all their universities. Shortly after that, universities in Western Europe and in Japan began to adopt the academic credit system one after the other. This indicates that whatever form an educational system might take it always does so in response to definite historical conditions, and always is the result of changes stemming from developments in society and in production.

Prior to liberation, our institutes of higher learning emulated American universities and had commonly adopted the academic credit system, but after liberation we modeled ourselves on the experience of the Soviet Union, stopped using the academic credit system entirely and adopted the academic year system. In the last 30 years our institutes of higher learning have practiced this system and have accomplished great thing in training talents. However, we must also recognize that in this same 30 years we have failed as far as nourishing topnotch talent is concerned, the growth of the new frontier sciences has been retarded and there has not been sufficiently broad range of routes which would allow the full realization of human talent. We must confront these issues squarely and conscientiously study and reform the current educational system.

In the last two years there already have been a small number of institutes of higher learning which have begun to make attempts to reform the academic year system and to try out an academic credit system. An academic credit system is an educational system which uses credits as a means of reflecting

academic standing, requirements and a way to calculate amounts of study accomplished. It does not prescribe study in terms of yearly restrictions but merely prescribes the total number of credits one must take in each semester and the total number of credits necessary to complete a major. When a student completes all his credits, he then can graduate. The calculation of each academic credit is based upon the total amount of time expended upon the course involved, either inside class or out (including lectures, classroom discussion, experimentation, field training and preparation of lessons). Usually, if one course meets for one hour per week, the student prepares for it with two hours of study outside class and after completing one semester of it and passing the examination, it will result in one academic credit. With the implementation of the credit system, the student can select and study courses on the basis of his own personal foundation and interests, even to the extent that he can cross departmental and school boundaries to study; his freedom is comparatively greater, and there is more flexibility involved. Because by nature the courses taken often turn out to be either involved with specialization, a new discipline or the frontier of knowledge, they usually represent the fruit of the teacher's or researcher's scientific research; therefore, a wide range of course offerings enables the student to study a greater number of subjects, expand the horizons of his knowledge and moreover encourages teachers to spend more effort on scientific research and unceasingly raise the standards of learning. Under this system, standards for graduation are based primarily on fulfilling certain amounts of credits; when these credits are completed, the student graduates.

We must reform the educational system but cannot entirely follow the European or American credit system, for in Europe or America the student himself chooses his own profession and takes courses entirely on the basis of his own preferences and interests. This is excessively free, self-initiated and self-indulgent. Our socialist state ought to train talent in a planned manner; students ought to take into account the needs of the state and the orientation it has determined for specializations, moreover, they should submit to the assignments the state makes for them. Therefore, we ought both to extract from the academic year system those advantages which stem from the strength of its planning and to absorb the merits of the academic credit system offered by its flexibility. It would be more appropriate for the realities of our national situation if we were to adopt a system which incorporates features of both the academic year and the academic credit systems.

The problems and difficulties which we face in reforming the current educational system of our institutes of higher learning and in promoting an academic year-credit system are still fairly numerous, and we must energetically do research into and resolve the following matters:

- (1) The reform of assignment system. When students have completed their credit requirements, they ought to be allowed to advance the time of

graduation or the time when they take examinations for graduate school. At present, this problem has still not been resolved. The Personnel Planning Department and the Education Directives Department ought to formulate concrete proposals to deal with this as quickly as possible. If students are not able to advance the time of graduation, it will seriously blunt their enthusiasm and cause the credit system to lose its intended effect of trying to speed up the production of personnel.

(2) The reconsideration of the entire curriculum. In present educational planning required courses occupy a very great proportion, and leeway left to the student to choose electives is very small. If things are allowed to continue in this way, the effect of implementing a credit system will not be significant and it will not reach its goal of teaching students in accordance with their aptitude. We ought to reduce the number of required courses to the lowest possible limit and make strenuous efforts to simplify and reduce the number of hours devoted to lectures as well as improve educational methods and provide students with the right to take more initiative to choose the way they learn. The proportion of electives to required courses at the very least ought to be thirty percent to seventy; the best proportion would be forty to sixty.

(3) Start up a great number of electives. We must encourage teachers to strengthen their research, to strengthen themselves through advanced training and to be bold in starting up new specialized course curricula. This is the key to whether or not the credit system will be able to persevere. Some people have coined the metaphors that the academic year system is like a "system of boarding at a dining hall" with an unalterable choice of menu and the credit system is like a "restaurant system" where one makes one's own individual choice of dishes. If it is indeed to be a "restaurant system," let us make sure we provide everyone with a rich and varied menu, for if the menu is too limited, then it will not be much different from boarding at a dining hall.

(4) With the utmost vigor improve the conditions for experimenting. The sciences in the small number of comprehensive universities which have adopted the credit system on a trial basis have met with a very grave problem, which is that facilities for experimentation are insufficient, and experimentation courses present great difficulties when people try to move up the time when students are allowed to take them as electives. For this reason, it is almost impossible for science students to try to advance the time of the graduations. This is a problem which we must make every effort to solve. Some people are of the opinion that if the implementation of the credit system in higher education takes place in such a way that experimentation can keep up with it as well, then the standards of training personnel will immediately improve. This seems to make a great deal of sense.

(5) Strengthen direction and use scientific methods to manage education. There is a great deal of scholarship involved in dealing with such matters

as what curriculum a student should select and how best he can prepare himself, and they involve relationships of the greatest significance. If we do not provide concrete leadership and rigorous requirements, it may result in going too far in one direction, adversely affect the healthy growth of trained personnel and a failure to achieve good results. Providing students with the right to take their own initiatives is not at all the same thing as letting things slide wherever they might. It is for this that we must improve the management of education, strengthen the system of teaching and all rules and regulations and make a good job of this task of reorganizing education.

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